

White smiths:

Tinsmiths

Silversmiths

White Russian, a member of a division of the Russian people dwelling in White Russia and in adjoining regions.
White sauce, a sauce made of butter, flour, seasonings, and milk or sometimes chicken or veal stock.
White Sea, an arm of the Arctic Ocean, in the NW Soviet Union, ab. 36,000 sq. mi.
White slave, 1. a white woman who is sold or forced to serve as a prostitute. 2. a white person held as a slave or in some condition resembling slavery.
White slaver, a person engaged in the traffic in white slaves.
White slavery, the condition of or the traffic in white slaves.
White-slaving (hw/ai/ving) *n.* traffic in white slaves.
White-smith (hw/ai/ht) *n.* a tinsmith.
White spruce. See spruce (def. 1).
White squall, *Norw.* a whirlwind or violent disturbance of small radius, which is not accompanied by the usual clouds, but is indicated merely by the whitecaps and turbulent water beneath it.
White-tailed deer (hw/ai/di/), a common deer of North America, *Odocoileus virginianus*, and related species, whose tail is white on the under side. Also, white-tail.
White-tail.

b. blend of, blended; c., cognate with; d., dialect, dialectal m. modification of; f., replacing; g., stem of; h., taken

white man's burden, the alleged duty of the white race to care for and educate ignorant or uncivilized peoples, esp. subject peoples, of other races.

white matter, *Anat.* nervous tissue, esp. of the brain and spinal cord containing fibers only, and nearly white in color.

white meat, any light-colored flesh meat, as veal, the breast of chicken, etc.

white metal, any of various light-colored alloys, as Babbitt metal, Britannia metal, etc.

White Mountains, a mountain range in N New Hampshire; a part of the Appalachian system. Highest peak (in the NE U.S.), Mt. Washington, 6293 ft.

whit-en (hwīt'en), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become white. —**whit'en-er**, *n.*

—**Syn.** WHITEN. BLEACH mean to make or become white. To WHITEN implies giving a white color or appearance by putting a substance of some kind on the outside; to **whiten shoes**. To BLEACH implies taking away original color throughout: to **bleach celery by keeping it in the dark**. To BLEACH implies making white by placing in (sun) light or by using chemicals: to **bleach linen, hair**. —**Ant.** blacken.

whiteness (hwīt'nēs), *n.* 1. quality or state of being white. 2. paleness. 3. purity. 4. a white substance.

White Nile, See Nile, White.

whitening (hwīt'ning), *n.* 1. act or process of making or turning white. 2. a preparation for making something white; whitening.

white oak, 1. an oak, *Quercus alba*, of eastern North America, having a light-gray to white bark and a hard, durable wood. 2. an oak, *Quercus petraea*, of England. 3. any of several other species of oak, as *Q. Garryana* or *Q. lobata* of western North America, or *Q. Robur* of Great Britain. 4. the wood of any of these trees.

white paper, 1. paper bleached white. 2. an official report of a government. 3. *Brit.* a publication of the House of Commons similar to, but less complete than, a blue paper.

White Pass, a mountain pass in SE Alaska, near Skagway, ab. 2800 ft. high.

white pepper, a condiment prepared from the husked dried berries of the pepper plant, used either whole or ground. See pepper.

white perch, a percoid fish, *Morone americana*, of the streams and river mouths of the eastern and southern U.S.

white pine, 1. a pine, *Pinus Strobus*, of eastern North America, yielding a light-colored, soft, light wood of great commercial importance. 2. the wood itself. 3. any of various other similar species of pine.

white plague, tuberculosis, esp. pulmonary tuberculosis.

White Plains, a city in SE New York, near New York City; battle, 1776. 43,468 (1950).

white poplar, 1. an Old World poplar, *Populus alba*, widely cultivated in the U.S., having the under side of the leaves covered with a dense silvery-white down. 2. the soft, straight-grained wood of the tulip tree.

white potato, Irish potato.

white primary, U.S. a direct primary of the Democratic party in southern states in which only white persons may vote.

white race, the Caucasian race.

white rat, an albino variety of the Norway rat, *Rattus norvegicus*, used in biological experiments.

White River, a river flowing from NW Arkansas generally SE to the Mississippi river, ab. 690 mi.

White Rock, a variety of Plymouth Rock (poultry).

white rose. *Hist.* See rose (def. 9b).

White Russia, 1. Official name, White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic. Also, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, in the W part. 5,567,976 pop. (1939); 87,100 sq. mi. *Cap.* Minsk. 2. a region in the W part of czarist Russia, inhabited by the White Russians.

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white-tailed deer (hwīt'tāld'), a common deer of North America, *Odocoileus virginianus*, and related species, whose tail is white on the under side. Also, **white-tail**.

white-throat (hwīt/thrōt'), *n.* 1. a small Old World songbird, *Sylvia communis*, reddish brown above, with white throat, and distinguishable from its closest allies by the white marks on its outer tail feathers. 2. any of several other Old World birds of the same genus.

white-throated sparrow, a well-known North American finch, *Zonotrichia albicollis*; Peabody bird.

white turnip. See turnip (def. 1).

white vitriol, zinc sulfate heptahydrate, $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, a white crystalline compound, used as an antiseptic, mordant, preservative, etc.

white-wash (hwīt/wōsh', -wōsh'), *n.* 1. a composition, as of lime and water or of whitening, size, and water, used for whitening walls, woodwork, etc. 2. anything used to cover up defects, gloss over faults, or errors, or give a specious semblance of respectability, honesty, etc. 3. *Colloq.* (in various games) a defeat in which the loser fails to score. —*v.t.* 4. to whiten with whitewash. 5. to cover up or gloss over (the defects, faults, errors, etc., of) by some means. 6. *Colloq.* (in various games) to subject to a whitewash. —**white-wash'er**, *n.*

white wax, *Brit.* paraffin.

white whale, the beluga, *Delphinapterus leucas*.

white-wing (hwīt/wīng'), *n.* a public street cleaner, as in New York City, wearing a white uniform.

white-winged dove, a common dove, *Zenaidura macroura*, of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico.

white-wood (hwīt/wōd'), *n.* 1. any of numerous trees, as the tulip tree or the linden, having a white or light-colored wood. 2. the wood. 3. the cottonwood of the genus *Populus*.

whither (hwīth'ər), *Archaic and Literary; now replaced by where*. —*adv.* 1. to what place? 2. to what point, end, course, etc., or to what? —*conj.* 3. to what, whatever, or which place, point, end, etc. [ME and OE *hwider*, alter. of *hwader* (c. Goth. *hwadrē*) on model of *hider* *nithēr*]

whither-so-ever (hwīth'ərsō'ev'ər), *adv.* to whatsoever place.

whither-ward (hwīth'ər'wərd), *adv.* *Archaic.* toward what place; in what direction. Also, **whith'er-wards**.

whiting¹ (hwīt'ing), *n.* 1. a slender Atlantic shore fish of the genus *Merluccius*, of the croaker family (*Sciaenidae*). 2. the American Atlantic hake (*Merluccius bilinearis*). 3. any of several European species of the cod family, esp. *Merlangius merlangus*. [late ME *whytynge*, ? a ter. of OE *hwilling* kind of fish. Cf. D *wijting*]

whiting² (hwīt'ing), *n.* pure white chalk (calcium carbonate) which has been ground and washed, used in making putty, whitewash, etc., and for cleaning silver, etc. [f. WHITE + -ING¹]

whit-ish (hwīt'ish), *adj.* somewhat white; tending to white. —**whit-ish-ness**, *n.*

whit-low (hwīt'lō), *n.* *Pathol.* an inflammation of the deeper tissues of a finger or toe, esp. of the terminal phalanx, usually terminating in suppuration. [ME *whitlowe*, *whitflowe*, f. WHITE + FLAW¹]

Whit-man (hwīt'man), *n.* Walt (orig. Walter), 1819–1892, U.S. poet.

Whit-mon-day (hwīt'mūn'dē), *n.* the Monday following Whitsunday.

Whit-ney (hwīt'nē), *n.* 1. Eli, 1765–1825, American inventor (of the cotton gin). 2. William Dwight, 1827–1894, U.S. philologist and lexicographer. 3. Mount, a mountain in E California, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains; the highest peak in the United States proper. 14,495 ft.

Whit-sun (hwīt'son), *adj.* of or pertaining to White Sunday or Whitsunday.

Whit-sun-day (hwīt'sūn'dē, hwīt'sandē'), *n.* the seventh Sunday after Easter, celebrated as a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost. [ME *whytsonenday*, OE *Hwita Sunnandæg* lit., white Sunday, from the white (baptismal) robes worn on that day]

Whit-sun-tide (hwīt'sūntid'), *n.* the week beginning with Whitsunday, esp. the first three days of this week.

Whit-tier (hwīt'tēr), *n.* John Greenleaf, 1807–92, U.S. poet.

Whit-ting-ton (hwīt'ting'ton), *n.* Dick, d. 1423, lord mayor of London about whom many legends survive.

whittle (hwīt'əl), *v., -tled, -tling, n.* —*v.t.* 1. to cut, trim, or shape (a stick, piece of wood, etc.) by taking off bits with a knife. 2. to cut off (a bit or bits). 3. to cut by way of reducing amount (esp. fol. by down): to **whittle down expenses**. —*v.i.* 4. to cut bits or chips from wood or the like with a knife, as in shaping something or as a mere aimless diversion. [*v.* use of *n.*]

—*n.* 5. *Archaic or Dial. Scot. or Brit.* a knife. [alter. of *thwittle*, ME *thwitel* knife, der. OE *thwitan* whittle] —**whit'tler**, *n.*

whit-ting (hwīt'ting), *n.* 1. act of one who whittles. 2. (usually pl.) a bit or chip whittled off.

whit-y (hwīt'ē), *adj.* whitish.

whizz (hwīz), *v., whizzed, whizzing, n.* —*v.t.* 1. to make a humming or hissing sound, as an object passing rapidly through the air. 2. to move or rush with such a sound. —*v.i.* 3. to cause to whizz. 4. to treat with a whizzer. —*n.* 5. the sound of a whizzing object. 6. a swift movement producing such a sound. Also, **whizz**. [imit.]

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